

LLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—T
WOLLONGONG.—To-night, at 11.

For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS,
agents, 48, Pitt-street.

board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
 Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR SALE, Schooner NAOMI, 72 tons register
carries large cargo on light draught.
Apply F. G. GIBBING, 26, SUMNER-STREET.

WANTED TRADESMEN to be by Smith for Saw sharpening: also, Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Plasterers' Tools, American Trowels. China, Glass, and Earthenware at reduced rates. 725, George-street South.

WANTED to purchase, small COTTAGE, Balmain or North Shore, if close to ferry; or suburban to town; 247, Bourke-street, Weddellsmoocoo.

WANTED to be known, all kinds of Cooking Stoves and Leamington Ranges set and repaired, practical workmen. John Curtain and Son, 250, Cross Street, off Oxford Street.

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employed are devoid of mutual sympathy, neither age, character, relative positions, nor is treated with the respect which a few years ago used in this country to be accorded to the elderly.

And, unfortunately, there is no concealing the fact that some of the causes which have led to the rise of powerful nations are in operation against us.

Unfortunately our climate and great loss of sports are in our favour. But the elements of these are chiefly physical, and without a physical regeneration we shall inevitably share eventually the fate of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other nations which have

over the destinies of the age. Wealth is not save Rome, commercial enterprise is not save Rome, the prominence of Carthage is not save Rome, the splendour of the Byzantine Empire. Unhappily, the favourable conditions are added, a strong moral sense and degradation must come sooner or later.

That will some future Gibbon say of us! That will relate that after a time the great Republic, under the influence of petty ambition and a morbid love of notoriety, ceased to exist; that union, that patriotism which were usually the chief causes of her greatness, she will tell how imperial and comprehensive policy had to give way to personal and party-rival matters. He will point out that the whole nation became slaves to the love of glory and display, to the greed of money. He will add, as one of the surest signs of national decay, that control and rebuke were no longer impatiently alike by children, servants, and professional subordinates, and that so it was the dislike of discipline that few of those who were compelled by absolute necessity, would enter the land and see forests of their country.

With respect to the impotence of schools, it is a fact which is visibly increasing day by day, and it is not that there must be some reason for it, radically wrong in our system of education. Respect for those placed in authority over them has not been, is not any more successfully inculcated in the members of the younger generation. This remark applies to all classes; but, seeing that the lower take the lead from the upper classes, the defect is

We therefore confine ourselves to the training. What is that training? Are the taught to be truthful, respectful to their

and those in authority over them, to be economical in their expenses—in their denying? Are they imbued with feelings of mutual forbearance, civility, modesty, and self-respect? Are they habituated to any discipline save that of a wooden rod, and of superficial nature? There can be no answer: they are not. Their word is taken by the masters, consequently they regard themselves justified in telling false tales to get out of scrapes. Their self-respect is gone, and they are obliged to lie to escape from the dog's snout for the least offence. They subject to the most surveillance at meals, the younger boys even the senior boys. The result is manners which would disgrace a ploughboy, and a language such as is only heard in the alley of slum cities.

The tutors or dames—and the *matrons*—are not home but considered to be at home with the boys with foot slippers on and reasonably grateful to the parents. Nevertheless, in many, nay most, cases they imperfectly carry out the implied contract with the boys and it indispensable to supply the supply by provisions purchased by their own or their parents' expense. Indeed, so thoroughly is this system countenanced and recognised that frequently the butler of the house furnishes extras for the public meals in the banquet prices, sending the boys home with the bulk of the term. The greatest obstacle of Spartan discipline could not portend boys being allowed to lay out a portion of their own pocket-money in the purchase of trifling luxuries such as a pig's ham and a box of sardines, &c., but that they were very different from allowing them to contribute bills for substantial additions to meals in common. Parents are not to blame for allowing their sons to supplement their *table fare* by the food necessary for health, but they are to blame for not making

ability. We refer to the large amount of money with which they provide their sons. We have heard of boys taking back to school as much as thirty or forty pounds, and even the poor who have a banking acquaintance, have been known to request that their sons should be sent to school. Thus, in the first, the rising generation are formed to a respect for the aristocracy of wealth, and are accustomed to habits of self-indulgence and luxury. That is surely not a wholesome training, which causes the sons of poor fathers to envy and try to vie with those of the rich, whose parents have more valuable possessions. It cannot be considered as the training of the boys to gratify their vanity and appetite without hesitation. These are habits of economy desirable in all cases, necessary in the majority of cases, can never be acquired under such a system, as many of the boys are sent to public schools at a great expense, and will have to make their own way in the future life. While still boys they are lavished—nay, almost encouraged—on such as to learn to assume the airs, acquire the habits, and indulge in the vices of men. True, they are punished for grave offences against morality, but few attempts are made to protect the heart and mind against the temptations with which the atmosphere of the place is rife. Furthermore, tendencies which, if not strictly moral, are scarcely less injurious to a boy's character than open profligacy or dishonesty, are fostered, and to check these there are no domestic habits. All is outside show; and the lad leaves a public school with the conventional manners and appearance of a gentleman, accompanied by a superficial acquaintance with the classics and some skill in various sports, he is commenced in his education. It is by no means surprising that the decay of a race can be hastened? There can be but one answer—*immoral training*.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR, I beg to grant you that a question of the highest importance, before the authorities the fact that in an elevated part of the London where I reside, I have no enjoyment of the water supply which I receive from the public supply. Surely this state of things ought to be remedied, as mentioned in this morning's *Herald*, and I am sure you will be ever ready to encourage.

J. D. R.

Edinburgh, September 11.

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HOLY CROSS, AND
ABSOLUTION."

The Rev. J. Knox-Little, preaching at St. Alban's, Waterloo Road, Manchester, made special reference to the Society of the Holy Cross, and to the book entitled "The Priest's Education." The book had been brought to light in the House of Peers by a nobleman who thought it right to sling that book into the midst of English society—a book obtained by means which looked to him a breach of one of God's commandments. There were also books said to be behind it equally bad. Honestly, he had never seen the book; but from what he heard, it appeared to be a work badly edited and unwisely put together, because it introduced quotations from another system without dealing with them as though they were quotations. He found that few of his brethren had

The greater benefic, Jupiter, is in his own house, but retrograde. His square to both the conjunctions is an evil aspect, and although it is held that any exact aspect of Jupiter, even the square, may be favourable, the curious part of the case is that there is no advantage shown to either of the contending parties by this planet.

The seventh degree of Scorpio is ascending. Mars, therefore, is lord of the ascendant; and, as we have seen, very evilly disposed. Turkey in Europe and Asia is astrologically said to be ruled by Virgo; Russia by Aquinas. But in questions regarding the Turkish houses, to which our attention is directed, and which are confessedly the most difficult in astrology, the lord of the ascendant denotes the querent, and also the attacking party, and the descendant the opposite. This rule would make Mars signify Russia, and Venus Turkey; but the evil prognostics are so fairly balanced that it is impossible to assign a decisive advantage to either. The aspects of Mercury and the Moon to Venus, however, may indicate advantage in the way of travel or of communication; which would be consistent with the cutting off of the communications of the emperor, the rupture of the Danubian bridge, or by a strategic movement. On the other hand, the evil position of Mars in the fourth house is such as to lead one to anticipate trouble to the assailants of fortifications, ditches, or strongholds. Perhaps you will not feel disposed to give me space to go into further detail, and I will therefore save the time which it would consume. I hope I have said enough to show that there is a very curious sort of fitness between the indications of the planets, according to astrological rules, and the prospective state of things in the East. If I find obstinate and sanguinary battles to ensue next month, with no remarkable advantages to either party, although the balance of evil is against the invader, call me.

(From the *Therapia Correspondent of the Times*.)

...to compare these conflicting courts
strike the right balance between the

the multitude of counselors, the
not safety but confusion, and
dear friends in political circles
such to those whom he knows apart
in a strictly private and personal
capacity, thinking he can put confidence
in as relatives or intimate friends, who
interests are identical with his own; it is
easy, further, to their great advantage
they are also Turks. After all, who
of average capacity, can be made to
question that the counsels of Ambassadors
whose countries have left Turkey to the
merciless and powerful enemy, should
be arrived at the very outset with distrust.
I especially applies to England, whose desert
of an old friend and ally from whose
other things had been hoped against hope
is the very last moment, is regarded by the
Turk with not merely a bitter resentment
but with a sense of cruel injustice
towards all states of the world who
have not taken adequate action to render at
himself consciously of Turkish iniquity
and of British rectitude. It is
no much matter whether the Turkish
based on a correct or incorrect estimate
of actual facts it is strongly anti-Eng-
lish the same. I had a long conversation
one day with an Armenian who has been
twenty years connected with Turkish
affairs, and is still on the staff of one of
the principal Turkish papers. He protested
at bitterness, and, as it seemed to me,
at sincere sincerity, that England was responsible
for the war; that but for English pro-
pensity would not have stood out against
the rest of Europe. It was the arrival of
the British fleet at Besika Bay that
embarrassed Turkey to reject the Berlin
Treaty; it was by the way of the Berlin
Treaty that the secret advice of Eng-
land to Turkey again rejected the proposal
of the Conference. At the last moment
England had accepted the Protocol if she
could have clearly and unmistakably un-
derstood that England really intended to ab-
stain from any neutrality. The proclamation of
neutrality had created quite as much surprise
and agitation among the Turks, and their

It is certainly a strange state of things that the fate of a country at the most critical conjuncture should depend upon the will of a Sovereign who is anxious to do the best, but cannot do it because he does not know through what perils the country is passing. I am assured, however, since I last wrote, that there has been a change, that the Sultan had discovered how grossly he has hitherto been deceived, and has taken the requisite measures for saving himself from a position in which what is at stake is the seat of war. He has taken privately into his confidence new counsellors, from one at least of whom a policy, and the reverse of anti-English, may be hoped. Though he does not mean to surrender without a struggle, and has given directly the most urgent orders that, at every risk, the Russians should be attacked at Tirnova or Gradova before they can cross the Balkans, he is said to be disposed to treat for peace if this final effort fails. It is even said that he is anxious for a change of Ministry; but there are so many objections to a public change of front in face of the many European troops, that it is hardly to be desired at the present moment, however desirable it might become a little later on, when the question of military failure or success has been settled. Equally good results can, in the meantime, be more quietly obtained by a private change in the Palace policy.

—♦—

Worn the Grand Prix de Paris is associated the idea of a *émigration en France* of the English Jockeys, the basis of the Société of international dinners at the French Club in the Rue Scribe and at one or two Parisian restaurants, and of a free fight at the Jardin Mabille between budding sportsmen of the two nationalities. But there has been little or nothing of all that this year, as the solitary competitor from England for "the hundred thousand francs given half by the city of Paris, half by the five great railway companies of France," was K. G. and he was not an animal about whom the most patriotic of English sportsmen would go into ecstasies, especially with the thermometer standing at 86 degrees in the shade. The consequence was that the race lost that international character which its founders, the late Duc de Morny, Viscount Paul Darn, and Baron Hausmann, meant that it should possess, and the English spectators, more comparatively speaking, as scarce as the English competitors. It was true that the *Écouteur*, a journal which, upon the whole, is perhaps the most remarkable print in Paris, announced the presence of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Falkland, the Duke of St. Albans, and Duke of Hamilton, but those who are not gifted with more than the average power of sight failed to descry any of these noble personages, and were content to record the appearance of one member of the English Jockey Club. This was Sir Frederick Johnstone, whom the Duke of Beaufort has so happily defined as the "patient youth," in reference to the impassive manner in which he submits to the defeat of his horses when he can see the chance of winning the next day, and in the character of Lord Sefton, having got through the first stage of his election to the French Jockey Club, and being pretty safe from any black-balls at the second ballot three months hence, might have been expected to put in an appearance in the Bois de Boulogne, but he had left for England two days before, and the House of Lords was represented by Lord Poultney, who is a pretty frequent visitor to Longchamps.

As to the thence, it was for the most part uninteresting, and would have been altogether so, but for the defeat of the favourite. That Jongleur, in spite of his five victories unbroken by a single defeat, might succumb was a possibility which had occurred to many people, for Prince d'Arenberg's colt was known to have been a trifle out of sorts since his victory in the French Derby; but, if he was to be beaten, it was felt, he would be by Vermeil and Strachino who were the only two horses capable of upsetting the odds. The former was the property of Count de Lagrange, was looked upon as the most likely one of the two, and therefore the feelings of his supporters may, as the novelists say, "be better imagined than described" when they saw his stable-companion, St. Christophe, go to the front and win in a canter. Count de Lagrange reserves every credit for the winning of this race to his son, and as St. Christophe was entirely due to the way in which the race was run, and the jockey who rode him did no more than carry out the very detailed instructions given him by the Count, who, if he could only scale the weight, would be the best jockey of the day. There was nothing but what was fair and above board in the whole proceedings, for Count de Lagrange, though he would have done better by the success of Vermeil, would not have won, and let both his horses go, so that the public, however, would not see it in this light, and were half inclined to repeat the hostile demonstration of the previous Thursday, when they booed the Count and his jockeys after a race in which two of his horses were first and second. They asserted—and truly enough—that St. Christophe, who on that occasion came in first, might have been beaten by his stable-companion and half-brother, Braemnnier; but it is no reason why a man who has two horses in a race should be so much more than ever he pleases. Assuredly the public, which does not contribute towards the expense of keeping them, has not the right to interfere in the matter. Nevertheless, the French racegoers are in such an irritable state of mind about this coming as it does after the disaster which befell their beloved Chantant, that the jaunty Count will need a stronger body-guard than that made up of his racing associates, and it may be necessary to provide him with a few more Irish landowners, if he is to be the agent of some Irish landowner anxious to collect his rents.

(From the Examiner, July 14.)

(From the *Freemason*, July 14.)

Tre charges formerly made by the Porte in a telegram to its representatives abroad are of much too serious a character to be passed over without examination. If they are true, although the atrocities, being committed in the heat of war, cannot be put in the same category with the cold-blooded Bulgarian massacres, yet they call for a protest from the whole civilised world. The Ottoman pen would in that case have proved itself mightier than the Ottoman sword. On the other hand, if the charges are false, they exhibit the Ottoman Government in a more contemptible light than ever. The following are the terms of accusation, despatched from Constantinople on July 8:—

"Our authorities notify us of acts of the greatest gravity committed by the Russian troops in those parts of our territory which have been seized, and from these acts it will be seen that the Russian troops are actually making a course of massacre, pillage, and incendiarism. Among these deeds the Imperial authorities mention the following, the reality of which is absolutely established.

"On Wednesday last the Russian troops invaded a Musselman village in the district of

If a prisoner on his trial for murder should try to excuse himself by alleging that several of the relatives of the murdered person who were doing their utmost to secure a conviction had committed savage outrages against his wife and children, the Court would not admit this as any extenuation of his crime, and it would ask something more than his bare word in proof of the counter-charge. None the less the charges would have to be inquired into, and proved or disproved by the evidence of third parties. Now, in the case of these charges made by the Turks against the Russians, which some of our journalists, without much regard for their own credit, have accepted off-hand, and made the theme of a "terrible surmise," we are fortunately not without the evidence of third parties.

Thus, in Asia, the scene of several of the alleged barbarities, we have the correspondence of the *Times* with the Turkish army. Of course he cannot be everywhere at once, and the fact that he has not witnessed a particular atrocity is not a proof that it has not been committed. Still, his evidence as to the general behaviour of the Russians is of considerable consequence. He writes from the Turkish camp, and is not likely to be unduly favourable to the Russians in his reports. He is not the only Englishman in Armenia. There are three English officers attached to the Turkish army—Sir Arnold Kinnaird, Captain Trotter, and Lieutenant Duggall, with whom he is in constant communication; they ride together, mess together, share often the same quarters, and even come under fire together; they speak to the same persons, take their evidence from the same witnesses. If the *Times* correspondent is not impartial in his own feelings, he writes with a knowledge of this check upon what he reports. On June 29 there appeared in a letter from this correspondent, in which he confesses to relate what he heard from some Turkish fugitives from Ardahan, whom he met in company with Sir Arnold Kinnaird, met on the 26th, the following account of the behaviour of the Russians and taken from the lips of the fugitive troops, and this is what he

The fugitives spoke in the highest terms of the Russians, who treated the sick and wounded with the greatest consideration and kindness, sending the worst cases to their own hospitals for treatment, and distributing the others among the neighbouring villages. All soldiers of the Nizam, or regular troops, taken prisoners, are to be sent across the border to Russia; but all prisoners of the Redif, or reserve troops, after being disarmed, were supplied with five days' rations, and allowed to proceed where they pleased, not even being obliged to pay any duty, to refrain from serving against us. Grain and hay had been distributed among the frontier villagers to sow their fields. This treatment, so foreign to what soldiers and villagers receive at the hands of their own Government, has produced a most favourable impression.

"A great number of men perished in the slight owing to the destruction of the bridge over the Kur Sa by the Russian guns when it was crowded by fugitives. The cavalry, however, who conducted the pursuit, appeared to have behaved with more forbearance than the infantry, and actually do for they contented themselves with hunting the flying masses and driving them back to camp, whereas, as I have before remarked, they were received with kindness and attention, the sick being well cared for, and the reserve troops being furnished with rations."

Such is the evidence which the correspondent of the *Times* collected from the fugitives themselves, at the very moment when the Porte was issuing official news of the horrible atrocities committed in the capture of Ardahan by the Russian troops. The history of war presents very few instances in which an army distributes grain to the enemy's villages, or in which fugitive prisoners are spared by pursuing cavalry, and all prisoners are supplied with rations before being sent off disarmed to shift for themselves. We need not attribute this to any extraordinary clemency on the part of the Russians, but simply to the fact that it is

Outrages of this kind must always be in war, but it is a new feature in warfare that one of the combatants should have a department for the manufacture of atrocities, to be used as a means of obtaining commiseration and trying to obtain allies. Some English newspapers who are setting the Porte in this curious conduct seem to think that the Russians are the example in manufacturing the Bulgarian atrocities. But we fear that it is the Bulgarians who are manufacturing the Bulgarian atrocities were manufactured, the bloodiest trust, not on the Russian Government—but on Englishmen and Americans—Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Peare, Mr. Macdaniel, and Mr. Bering. There is this difference between the two cases, in the supposition that the charges are equally false, that the Bulgarian atrocities were manufactured by disinterested persons who had nothing to gain but the pleasure of telling sensational lies. It is for this reason that we are so ready to believe in fabricating a sensation that the Turks are fabricating a sensation against the Russians, and that the *Daily Telegraph* is industriously dancing to the tune of Constantinople.

There is one class of outrages of which we may expect to hear as the war proceeds—outrages upon Rashi-Bazooks. The Russians would be more than human if they showed any mercy to the "irregular soldiers" of the Sultan. The *Standard* of Wednesday contained an account of an outrage committed by some of these savages in the Dobruja, which rests upon better evidence than mere official sensation. "One Christian," the correspondent writes, "of the *Standard* whose hands had been tied in strips of his own skin, and who had been mutilated afterwards, was brought before the Czar, and died in his presence. His Majesty turned to Colonel Wollenay and begged him to report what he had now seen with his own eyes. I have heard many stories since the war began; but have never met with eye-witnesses before." When such outrages continue to be perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers, it is too much to be feared that the labours of the manufacturers of atrocity at Constantinople will be lightened before long. No one could be surprised to hear that "the Russian soldiery is madly excited by these reports."

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IN SALE by the UNDERSIGNED,
W. K. ALLE—Jeffrey's, Young's, and Barnard's
PALE, and BLUE and FOOT—Jeffrey's and Salt's
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Hatchery's Pale in bulk
HINKY—Walker's "Old Highland" in bulk and case;
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JERRY and PORT WINE, in quarters
—BART, in case, in bulk;
—ING and SHEATING FELT
—EMENT On and in night BROWN
—WATER—SHEATING, SAFETY FUSE
—AND—Oils, in tin and wood ENGINE OIL
—AND—SEAMING TWINE, CORNSACKS,
—WOODPACKS, and all the
—USICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAPERHANGING,
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 RESERVED POTATOES, in 50 and 100 lb. tins
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 is a large and varied stock of American novelties.

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FOR SALE: A SHOWER-BATH; also, CO'S REVOLVER, with extra charge, 129, Old Bailey.
Woolpockets, or Knee Caps, 16 and 11s. 6d., side and waist cut. CHAS. NOBLE and CO.
BRAN Racks, Bleach Pans, Cornsacks, Baggins, &c.
For Pines, Irish Turf, Linins, Saretings, Town, and Public Handkerchiefs, &c.
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FINES best London meat on SALE, J. T. and J. TOOHY, Standard Brewery, Edinbush-street.
ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALE.
 This celebrated and much-esteemed brand of ALE, in bottle and quart, now in stock, and to arrive, on SALE
PEATE and HARRIS.
 238, 240, and 242, Gresham-street.

HELTON'S SPECIATE SHERRY.
THE WINE has, by special permission, which is a
new exhibit in the Museum of the British
Museum Association in a display and is now adapted and
recommended by nearly three thousand palates and as
in England.
Sole Agents for New South Wales and Queensland,
THE WINE AND WINE MERCHANTS,
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NEW PATENT OIL for Machines, made to the
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ORHART TOWN ALE.—Degrees in BULK and
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 can purchase inferior Soap for 6d. per
 lb. can be as pure as Allen's No. 1 Crown Soap, and it
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AMERICAN FRUIT-SERVING JARS
 Peach baskets and stem jars
 Chicago breakfast bacon
 Ohio chow, in tins
 Dried apples, apricots, peaches, and pears
 Preserved ground beef, in 2-lb. tins
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 Clothes pail, full coat: wood washboards
 Axe, maul, pick, and side handles
BARNUM, NOKMAN AND CO.,
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PLUMBERS AND GASFITERS.—Clearing
 SALE of Stock, comprising lead, brass, and
 iron, with fittings: gun and white cloths, blue C. bars,
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